THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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THE ORPHAN'S DREAM.

One night, upon my lonely couch,
A vision came to me;
It was of sweeter things than life;
My, mother! 't was of thee!
Methought I stood beside thy grave,
Alone, in that sweet dell!
Then came to me old memories,
That made my bosom swell.

I'm sure I saw your lovely face!
A smile upon your cheek!
But to your little lonely child
You did not deign to speak;
Then sadness gathered o'er my soul;
I wept for my hard lot;
I thought you, mother, like the world,
The Orphan had forgot!

The scene changed: in Heaven I heard
Enchanting melodies,
And saw bright Angels round the throne,
That mortals never see;
And heard a mighty saviour say
His blessings he would send,
And be the Orphan's Father here—
The Orphan's truest friend!

A Backward Cow Ride.

During the Revolutionary War, when a corps of the American army were encamped near the borough of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, an officer who was more of a devotee of Venus than of Mars, paid his addresses to a lady of distinction, whom he was in the habit of visiting nightly, in the cultivation of the kindly feelings which love so cordially inspires. On a discovery of the repeated absence of the officer, and of the place where interviews with his dulcinea were had, some waggish friends resolved to play off a handsome trick at his expense, which should deter him from a repetition of his amorous visits.

The officer, it appears, rode a very small horse of the pony kind, which he always left untied with the bridle reins over his neck, near the door, in order to mount and ride off without delay, when the business of courting and kissing was over; and the horse always remained until backed by the owner, without attempting to change his position. On a certain very dark night, when the officer had, as usual, gone to pay his devotions to the object of his affections and was enjoying the approving smiles of the lovely fair one, his waggish companions went privately to the door of the house where the officer was, took his bridle and saddle from the horse which they sent away, placed the bridle on the tail, the saddle on the back, and the crupper over the horns of a quiet old cow, who stood peaceably chewing her cud, near the spot.—Immediately thereafter, they retired some distance from the house, and seperating, raised the loud cry of alarm, that the enemy had landed and were marching into the village.

Our hero on hearing this, took counsel from his fears, and snatching a hasty kiss, he shot out of door with the velocity of a musket ball, and mounted into the saddle, with his back towards the head of the cow, and plunging his sharp spurs keenly into her sides, caused her to bawl out with excessive pain, and she darted off in her best gallop towards the camp. The officer still plying his spurs with all his wine and love on board—finding himself hurried rapidly backwards, maugre of all his efforts to advance: and hearing the repeated bawlings of the tortured beast, imagined that he was carried off by magic, and roaring out most lustily that the devil had got him—and was thus carried into the very centre of the camp.

The sentinels hearing the noise, discharged their pieces and fled: and alarm guns were fired—the drums beat to arms, the officers left their quarters and cried, turn out! turn out!! with all the strength of their lungs. The soldiers started from their sleep as if a ghost had crossed their dream—and the whole body running half naked, formed as quick as possible in gallant dishabille, prepared to repel the terrible invader. When, lo! the ludicrous sight soon presented itself to their eyes, of the gallant officer, mounted on a cow, with his face toward her tail. Her tongue hanging out—her sides gory with the gouging of the spurs, and he himself almost deprived of reason, and half petrified with horror. A loud roar of laughter broke from the assembled band, at the rider and his steed—the whole corps gave him three times three hearty cheers as he bolted into camp. He was carried to his quarters in triumph, there to dream of lover's metamorphoses, backward rides, sternway advances, and alarm of invasion, and thereby to garnish his mind with materials for writing a splendid treatise on the novel adventures of a cow story.

The Gulf of Mexico covers a much larger space than many persons suppose. It extends north and south about 600 miles, and east and west about 750. From Alvarado in Mexico, to Pensocola in Florida, is about 1100 miles. It exceeds in dimensions all the freshwater lakes on the globe taken together.

The Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking at a village tavern, until being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one, on returning home, should do the first thing his wife told him, in default of which he should the next morning pay the bill. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet next morning, and give, an honest account of their proceedings at home, so far as related to the payment of the bill.

The next morning, Walker and Brown were early at their posts, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance.

Walker begun first:

"You see, when I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire gave but a glimering light. I came near walking into a pot of batter that the pancakes were to be made of this morning. My wife was so dreadfully out of humor at setting up so long, she said to me, sarcastically:

"Do put your foot in the batter!"

"Just as you say, Maggy, said I, and without the least hesitation, I set my foot in the pot of batter, and then went to bed."

Next Joe Brown told his story:

"My wife had already retired to rest in our sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar. Not being able to navigate perfectly well, you know, I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and, in no pleasant tone, she bawled out.

"Do break that porridge pot, Joe!"

"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the bail of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam, smashed it into a hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest and got a curtain lecture for my pains."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with very long face as follows:

"My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world, for, as I was blundering up stairs in the dark, she cried out.

"Do break your neck—do 'Tim!'

"I'll be cursed if I do, Kate,' said I, as I gathered myself up; 'I'd sooner pay the bill.' And so, landford, here's the cash for you. This is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

Hon. George Ashmun—than whom a truer Representative of her high character Massachusetts has seldom, if ever, sent to Congress—last session introduced into the House the following resolution, which he supported with an able speech:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House if any officer or agent of the United States was sent by him, or by his direction, to Havana, to advise, procure, or in any way to promote *the return of Santa Anna into Mexico*; or whether any person visited Washington city, and conferred with the President or any officer of the Government upon the subject of said return of Santa Anna; and, if so, who was the officer or agent, what were his instructions, and when was he sent on such mission; or who was the person that visited Washington city and thus conferred with the President or any other officer of the Government, and what was decided upon at such conferences. Also, that he inform the House by what means and through what channel Santa Anna was informed that an order was issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, directing said commander not to obstruct Santa Anna's return to Mexico; and that he also transmit to this House copies of any letters, communications, or papers of any kind in the Executive Department of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico."

This resolution, containing nothing offensive to the President, but on the contrary, affording him a fair opportunity of exculpating himself from imputed misconduct in the premises, was rejected by an almost exclusive party vote; but three Locofocos, who preferred their country's honor to their party's behests, voting for it.

The Locofocos have never dared deny that it was by the procuration of Mr. Polk that Santa Anna returned to Mexico. Some even—and his organ among the rest—have undertaken to justify and applaud his course. From what secret motive, then, did the Locofoco majority of the House refuse to gratify the natural curiosity of the country? "Aid and comfort" was furnished to the enemy, and on his own confession, by the President of the United States: why not let it be understood by the country upon what ground it was furnished?—*New York Tribune.*

Gen. Jackson, in his will, directed the pair of pistols which were presented by Washington to Lafayette, at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, and which were subsequently presented to Gen. Jackson by the Washington family, to be presented to the son of Lafayette in Paris. This has been done through Mr. J. L. Martin, U. S. Charge d' Affaires in France; and their receipt is acknowledged in a letter from Lafayette.

Incident in the battle of Buena Vista.—Maj. Fry was a witness on an incident that occurred in the battle of Buena Vista, that sinks the Mexican soldier into the lowest depths of infamy. While the Kentucky regiment was pursuing the advantage of a successful charge, a private of the Frankfort company came up to a wounded Mexican, who most piteously, by his looks, implored mercy. The American withdrew his pointed musket; the Mexican, still clamarous, made a sign for water; the Kentuckian with difficulty placed his canteen to the lips of the wounded man, and quenched his burning thirst. Having performed the sacred duty of humanity, he passed on after his companions. The Mexican stealthily rose, looked about him for a moment, then raised his musket, and deliberately shot his generous enemy through the body causing him to fall with his face towards the retreating troops of Santa Anna. The heart sickens at such a recital, yet it is characteristic. A similar incident, if possible, equally disgraceful, occurred at the battle of Resaca de la Palma.—*New Orleans National*

A Terrible Wound.—Among the wounded at Sierra Gorda, says Kendall, was one stout Illinois man named Ford, the better half of whose head appeared to have been carried away by a heavy cannon ball. One of our best surgeons, Dr. Wright, went up to the poor fellow when his time came, and to my astonishment commenced clipping the shattered portions of his face, jaw, and ear, which still hung to him, and afterwards dressed the wound as well as circumstances would admit, I say wound; it was worse than a wound, and a description of it would be too horrible. Two or three days since, when nearly a month had passed away, I met Dr. Wright there in the streets of Jalapa, and asked him how long the man in question lived. If I was ever astonished in my life, it was when he told me that he was still alive, and what was more, that he was well and hearty! A portion of his face, his jaws on one side, and his ear are gone, but the man will soon be strong enough to shoulder his musket again, and is said to be more anxious than ever to have another turn with the Mexicans.

A Disagreeable Joke.—The N. Y. Sun says that a lady residing in Portland, Maine, expecting a large company to tea, sent for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuits. By mistake *tartar emetic* was got. The biscuits were beautifully light, and the guests ate heartily, one lady exclaiming there "never was anything so nice." The meal was hardly over when the emetic began to work, and the gentleman and ladies fell to vomiting with might and main. One of the gents, a very fat man, imagining he was poisoned, sent for a Doctor, but before that functionary arrived the medicine had taken a severe course, leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could imagine. The cause of the *vomito* was soon discovered, and the party signed a 'total abstinence from hot biscuit' pledge for six months.

An idea may be formed of the value of newspapers—of some newspapers, we mean—by the subjoined statement, which shows what "good will" may bring in the market, it having been decided that the good will of a newspaper comprises the chief part of its value.

"The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette recently sold for $45,000; one half of the Boston Atlas has been recently purchased at a cost of $35,000; the Boston Daily Advertiser is valued at $90,000—$40,000 has been refused for one half of it; one-third of the N. Y. Courier was sold a few months since for $30,000; and one-quarter of the New York Tribune for $25,000.

A Norwegian Newspaper is to be established in the town of Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin. The Milwaukie Sentinel, in making an announcement says:

"The Norwegian settlements in the West are already numerous and growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa twenty such settlements and sixteen of them within the limits of this Territory. They embrace a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand frugal, industrious, honest, law-loving, law-abiding citizens. The principal settlement is on the Koskonong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families."

Coolness of Gen. Worth.—During the bombardment of Vera Cruz, this gallant officer, finding his horse considerably exhausted, despatched a servant for a bucket of water. Just as the man was raising the bucket to the horse's mouth, a large shell struck the ground at the distance of a few yards. The man started in terror; but Gen. Worth observing the fuse not quite burned out, said peremptorily, without moving, "Halt! empty your bucket on that thing!" The man mechanically obeyed, and Gen. Worth captured the shell whole. It was 12 inches in diameter, and weighed about 120 lbs.

EYES.

Oh, give me the blue ones!
The Hazle and black
May be just as true ones,
I know not, alack!
But none shall persuade me
The favorite hue
In the heav'n that made me
Is other than blue!

FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA OF JULY 2.

We yesterday received files of Mexican papers from the capitrl to and of the 12th ultimo, dates three days later than any previously received. We make from them a series of extracts which are given below. We find in them no evidences of that formidable, fearful opposition to the advance of Gen. Scott, the apprehensions of which, for the last day or two so alarmed the nerves of some of the more sentitive of our contemporaries.—The same unsettled, indecisive, neutralizing policy seems to prevail at the capital which has so long been characteristic of Mexican policy. We hear nothing of those thirty thousand of an army, which, with a valor equalled only by that evinced by the troops of a celebrated King of France, who marched up and down an eminence, were marching out to attack and annihilate Gen. Scott in his quarters at Puebla.

Santa Anna, it seems, however ambitious he may be to play the dictator, is rather shy in proclaiming his preferences. He appears to think, that, as he can get along though minus half his "understanding," he can keep the Government moving though resting on a fraction of a Ministry.

The War.—The files before us contain full reviews of the opinions of the different newspapers throughout the country, which number about twenty, and with but one single exception (in Durango) they are fully in favor of the war.

The Dictatorship.—El Monitor Republicano of the 12th ultimo contains a lengthy article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to that date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself, Dictator. Indeed, the Monitor ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumor to that effect which prevailed in the capital is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and the enemies of the country.

No Change of Policy.—The Monitor asserts that the new Cabinet is not to be entirely formed of *puros*, (Democrats,) as stated in some of the journals, and that the new Ministers will carry out the policy of their predecessors. Santa Anna thinks that without a full Ministry—with the Ministers of War and Finance, together with the clerks in the Bureau of Foreign Relations—he will be able, for the time being, to carry on the Government.

In an article published in the same paper of the 10th, we find the following paragraph:

"There is no doubt that the majority of the nation is in favor of carrying on the war, and we are consequently convinced that it is impossible to enter into any arrangement for peace; were it to be concluded it would prove fatal to the nationality of Mexico. The defenders of the nation are, therefore, encouraged with brilliant hopes of final success, as it is undoubted that the position in which the United States finds itself must, in the end, secure us triumphant success, notwithstanding our former disasters. All of us who sincerely wish the continuation of the war look upon an equivocal policy as dangerous, and all overtures of peace a perilous means to secure it; for this reason we are opposed to any change in the politics which may give it a pacific appearance."

Congress.—Congress met at the capital at last on the 10th, and the proposition of declaring a recess was lost by one vote.

El Republicano of the 12th, in a leader of great length, recommends that the forces which are intended to defend the capital should be well and properly instructed and drilled, as they have plenty of time before the American army arrives there. Being chiefly recruits, the Generals cammanding them, he says, should take great pains in their drill. The editor says that the chieftains should bear in mind that that is to be their last effort, and consequently no exertion to have it successful should be spared.

The Peace Party.—El Razonador, the peace paper, says that it has recommended peace only because it is convinced that the Government would not or could not carry on the war; but at the same time it approves Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation, and praises him very much, saying that he is the only man in the country who can keep alive the war spirit.

The Presidency.—The Legislature of Aguascalientes had given its vote to Gen. Almonte. A letter from Oajaca says that Santa Anna has been unanimously nominated President by the Legislature of that State.

Gen. Valencia.—Gen. Valencia had reported having arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 5th June, where he took immediate command of the army. Gen. Salas had also arrived there, and taken charge of his post.

Gen. Bustamente.—Gen. Bustamente was at Irapuato on the 5th, where he was to begin immediately to raise forces from the State of Guanajuato. It was thought that Gen. Alcotia had issued an order by which Bustamente would be obliged to go as far as Sinaloa, in order to take command of the forces there, which, according to El Monitor, are *none*.

Canalizo Pardoned.—It seems, from what we see in the Monitor, of the 11th, that Santa Anna and Canalizo had "made friends" once more, and consequently, the examination of the latter for his conduct at Cerro Gordo was dropped. Although it was reported that he had been appointed Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, he was to be employed in the defence of the capital.

More Guerrillas.—El Estandarte de los Chinacates, published at San Luis Potosi, says that a large body of guerrillas have been organized at Bocas, about twelve leagues from San Luis, and they were all well armed and equipped.

Mexican Correspondence Intercepted.—Gen Alvarez sent an express from Ameca, on the 11th, with correspondence intercepted in the possession of a courier going from the capital to Puebla. The Government had called on the different persons sending letters, in order that they should be opened and read to show whether or not they contained any information of which the Americans could avail themselves.

Gen. Scott's March to the Capital.—El Republicano of the 11th has accounts from Puebla, in which it is stated that the American forces would not move towards the capital before six weeks, (from the 10th June,) as they were awaiting reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz. El Monitor of the same date publishes a letter in which the writer states that he has been informed that the whole forces will move towards the capital from the 15th to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and *celebrate* the 4th of July at the capital.

Assistance Solicited from Gen. Scott.—A letter received at the capital on the 10th, from Tlascala, says that the inhabitants of that place had addressed a petition to Gen. Scott, asking protection of him, as a chief of guerrillas, Portillo, was constantly annoying them. The Monitor says that it seems the Tlascaltecos wish to imitate their predecessors during the time when the Spaniards went to conquer them.

Attack on Gen. Scott.—A correspondent from Puebla writes on the 7th to a friend in the capital that the American forces are scarcely 6,000 men; and as Gen. Scott could not leave that place for some time, it would be good policy to have the Mexican forces marched to Puebla and there attack the Americans, who were not prepared for an effective defence.

A letter from Tuspan, of the 31st May, says that the inhabitants are so much frightened there, that, as soon as they saw a vessel approaching the port, they packed up their beds and ran to the woods, where they remained until they were assured that there was no danger in the town.

On the afternoon of the 22d of February, when the legions of Santa Anna were advancing their almost interminable front towards Old Zack's handful of Volunteers at Buena Vista, an Aid of one of our Generals on his return from the delivery of some order, came dashing along in front of our lines, about the time the first firing commenced, on the left. As he passed by one of the regiments, he shouted out,—"Well, boys, I've opened the ball for you." "You had better turn round then, and set to your partner," replied a ready wit in the lines, "as it has been commenced by a gallop AID."

"Polk and his Generals."—The Vicksburg Whig says that this new work will shortly appear. The principal "Generals" sketched are Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna, Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow. The Whig predicts for it an immense—*run*!

AN INVISIBLE LAKE.

The Springfield, Ohio, Republican has the following notice of a portion of country over which it was designed to extend a railroad:

"Between Bellefontaine and West Liberty, the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently a lake, over the surface of which a heavy sod has grown.—The road was graded and contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when suddenly it disappeared and twelve feet water was found in its place. Thirty years ago the grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subterranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes. The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

A question may arise now as to which party ought to suffer the loss, the contractors or the Railroad Company. Our readers may discuss it at their leisure.

"THE BRITISH TARIFF."

The Locofoco Tariff of 1846 is emphatically the British Tariff, as much so as if passed by the British Parliament, instead of the Locofoco party in the American Congress. It was concocted in the committee rooms of Congress by British Agents, and, as will be seen by the following extract from a despatch of Mr. Packenham, the British minister at Washington, to Viscount Palmerston, it is regarded by the British Government with especial favor, as calculated to turn the balance of trade in favor of Great Britain.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Packenham's despatch:

"Washington, 29th March, 1846.

"My Lord—Her Majesty's Government will be glad to hear that the session of Congress closed without any addition having been made to the rates of import duty established by the Tariff of last year.

"This is a matter of great interest to England at the present moment, when it is of so much importance that our export trade should flourish, in order to meet the heavy demand upon the resources of the country, occasioned by an extraordinary importation of food.

"In this point of view, if the new tariff had only produced the same amount of revenue as the old one, the result would have been very gratifying, because to create the same amount of revenue under a reduced scale of duties, it is obvious that a proportionate increase must have taken place in the quantity of goods imported, in which increase, England, of course, has her natural share. But when we see that the reduced tariff produces at the rate of $250,000 a month more than the high one, the satisfactory result of the experiment becomes more strikingly apparent.

"Upon the whole, my Lord, looking to the natural effects of an improved commercial policy, and to the state of general prosperity and well-being which pervades this country at the present moment, owing principally to a steady demand for all sorts of agricultural produce at remunerating prices, I think it can scarcely be doubted that the consumption of foreign merchandise must, for the present year at least, exceed the average of former years, and thus help to redress the balance of trade, now, owing to an unforseen calamity, unfortunately so much against us.—I have, &c.

(Signed) R. PACKENHAM.

Mr. Packenham was right. "Her Majesty's Government" was so delighted to hear of the continued ascendency of British principles in the American Congress, that the above letter containing the information was ordered to be printed by the British House of Commons, as was Sir Robert Walker's Free Trade Report! What an exceedingly amiable coincidence of feeling between the British Goverment and our own! Both have a decided preference for British Manufactures!—The one because they secure the balance of trade in favor of Great Britain, and feed millions of subjects who would otherwise starve—the other simply because a vast majority of American manufacturers are Whigs!

Locofocoism derives its pricipal support from Great Britain. It is but just, therefore, that the party should reciprocate the favor. What are the interests of the country in comparison with the interests of the party! The former is but an old fashioned abstraction, in vogue only during the Revolution—while the latter is clothed with all the attributes of power and the emoluments of place!

But will the people—and especially the hard working people of this country permit the continued triumph of British interests? We cannot believe it. In Pennsylvania the Whigs are as steadfast as ever in favor of protection. With them REPEAL AND RESTORATION is the word. Gen. JAMES IRVIN is the ardent, uncompromising advocate of the glorious American system of PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY, and every friend of the country, of whatever political party, should vote for him.—Reading Journal.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
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DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
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THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia co.
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General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
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FOR ASSEMBLY,
Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,
John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank, 1 year.

Gen. TAYLOR is reported to have said that he never wanted to run for President, because his opponents would presently say of him, as they did of Gen. HARRISON, that he never was within ten miles of a battlefield. The old hero was a prophet. The Locofocos have begun the game of falsehood, and a correspondent of the Indiana *State Sentinel* has the honor of opening the ball. He writes:

"Gen. Taylor is a very ordinary looking man. He appears to have two prominent traits, courage and firmness; but if he possesses any other qualifications I know not what they are. *No great generalship was displayed on the day of the battle.* Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool planned and issued orders, while Gen. Lane was the *active General* that carried the plan into execution, and the battle was won by bravery, and not by generalship."

That will do for a beginning.

EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, on Thursday, the question of acceding to the proposition to establish a branch of that Bank at Alexandria was submitted and decided in the *affirmitive*. The branch is engrafted on the present Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, the capital of which is $82,000, to which the Exchange Bank adds $100,000 of its capital, making the capital of the branch under the name of the "Office of the Exchange Bank at Alexandria" $182,000.

The Stockholders then elected as Directors of the new branch, ROBERT JAMIESON, LEWIS MCKENSIE, CASSIUS F. LEE, and LOUIS A. CAZENOVE.

WHERE ARE THE MEN?—The *Union* some weeks ago, published elaborate statements showing that by the 1st of July Gen. SCOTT would be at the head of 20,000 men, and Gen. TAYLOR at the head of 10,000. The 1st of July has passed, and we ask where are these "men in buckram?" At the last dates from Gen. Scott his force did not exceed 8,000 effective men, including the garrisons at Jalapa and Perote, while only about 3,000 were on the march from Vera Cruz to reinforce him; and Gen. Taylor has only about 5,000, including every man bearing arms, from Brasos to Buena Vista!—*New York Gazette.*

The Wheeling Committee and the Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have agreed upon terms, which it is thought will ensure the completion of the Road to Wheeling in a short time. The unrestricted right of way is granted from the Virginia line to Wheeling, and no particular route is to be adopted in the way thither. Wheeling is to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Company, and is to give 2½ acres of ground for a depot, with the use of steam power.—Cumb. Civ.

The Government steamers *Secretary Mason and Secretary Buchanan*, with the schooner *Col. Yell* went to sea on Saturday from Philadelphia. The destination of these vessels is for Vera Cruz, via Key West. They are laden with stores for the army.

About 700 visiters arrived at Saratoga last week.

FROM TAMPICO.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 7th instant announces the arrival of the schooners Sarah and Major H. Bache from Tampico, both having sailed on the 27th ultimo.

By these arrivals the most interesting news relates to the American prisoners in Mexico. All the accounts, verbal and written, agree that intelligence had been received at Tampico that Major Gaines and Borland, Capt. Clay, and the other American prisoners in Mexico, had been released and ordered to Tampico under a large escort. This escort was said to consist of 900 men.

The verbal reports which have reached us are to the effect that, when the prisoners had reached within 150 miles of Tampico, they were met by Urrea, who detained them as prisoners. The story is further, that Urrea had ordered out all the men of the country that could be raised for the purpose of making an attack upon Tampico. It appears to be certain that such was deemed the imminency of an attack that three companies of the 11th infantry, which were waiting at Tampico for transportation to Vera Cruz, were ordered up into the city. Every man there was under arms expecting the town to be attacked.

We have heard so frequently of the apprehensions of an immediate attack upon Tampico that very little attention is paid to them. The present alarm appears to be better founded than usual. We see no reason to doubt the report of the release of our prisoners, of their encountering Urrea, and his treatment of them.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Mobile Herald and Tribune has complete files of papers from the city of Mexico down to the 16th of June, several days later than we have seen. The news is not of great importance, but it lets us into the state of affairs at the capital.

The *Diario del Gobierno* of the 13th June contains the decree of Santa Anna prohibiting the publication of notices as to the state of defence of the city of Mexico, and cutting off all communication "with the point of the Republic occupied by our common enemies, the North Americans." All persons infringing this decree to be proceeded against according to the laws against spies of the enemy.—All persons, therefore, requiring to pass into or to write to such parts must obtain a safe conduct from the Supreme Government, or from properly constituted military authorities.

The following paragraph is from the Diario of the 12th June:

"Trustworthy letters and the evidence of persons of veracity confirm the report that the Yankees in Puebla do not number 6,000, the artillery does not amount to 25 pieces, most of 8, 6, and 4-pounders. What garrison will they think of leaving in Puebla in case they move forward? Certainly not less than 2,000.—And with hardly 4,000 will they attempt to come to Mexico? In such cases it is vulgarly said *the meat is too little for so much broth.*"

The last Alton (Illinois) Telegraph contains two letters from Jalapa, written by Mr. Davis, one of its editors, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Shields. The latest is dated on the 7th ultimo. After having stated that Gen. Scott had concluded to abandon Jalapa and concentrate all his force at Puebla, he says:

"Why he has adopted this course, and determined to concentrate all his forces at Puebla, with the exception of a few men left at Perote, cannot remain much of a mystery with any reflecting mind. Gen. Scott has doubtless satisfactorily ascertained that *now* is the golden opportunity for him to make a descent upon the city of Mexico. He has also become further satisfied that to attempt to do so with the small force he has in advance would be running a hazard that, in the event of a failure, he could not justify himself for doing; and his patience having become completely exhausted at the non-arrival of reinforcements from the United States, he, upon consultation with his officers, came to the conclusion to abandon the country between Puebla and Vera Cruz, except Perote, for the present, and, with a concentrtion of all his forces, to make a rapid and decisive assault upon the capital of the enemy. He has other objects in view besides the taking of the city of Mexico, which you will in due time learn, and which will exhibit in a more striking manner than ever his great generalship.—So soon as the capital is reduced, it is the design of the General-in-Chief, I learn, to open his line of communication again with Vera Cruz, so that its abandonment will be but temporary. It may turn out upon a little further examination, that a communication far more safe and easy of access than Vera Cruz can be opened with Tuspan. If so, he will of course at once adopt that route.

THE ARKANSAS REGIMENT. — Eight companies of the Arkansas regiment of Cavalry, returning from the war, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant. They number but 233 men. A new company has been formed out of the regiment for and during the war, consisting of 103 men, rank and file, which is commaned by Capt. MEANS, formerly Lieutenant Col of the regiment.

The remains of Col. HARDIN and Capt. ZABRISKIE, of the Illinois volunteers, and of Colonel YELL and Capt. PORTER, of the Arkansas volunteers, all of whom were among the slain at Buena Vista, have been conveyed to New Orleans by late arrivals from the Rio Grande, on their way to the places of their former residence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy *Daily Post* publishes the following letter from General TAYLOR, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg, New York:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st. instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with my official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in few lines.

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war. But I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied. If in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and, should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hope of private retirement and tranquility, when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of yours, most sincerely,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen'l. U. S. Army.

An Answer to the Question, "What harm this War has done to us."

Col. WM. B. CAMPBELL'S first regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on their march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment returned with their Colonel to their homes.

Col. WM. T. HASKELL'S 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexico. Only 360 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends—their wives and children—their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends.

The rest of them—*thirteen hundred and thirty*—sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or where they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides: but the sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trump calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of armies!—*Jonesborough Whig.*

We were told a day or two since, by a volunteer belonging to the first Indiana regiment, which has just returned from Mexico, that of this regiment, which contained, when it was mustered into the service twelve months ago, over nine hundred men, only between four and five hundred are returning to their homes.—This regiment was not in any battle, but to it was assigned the duty of guarding the depots along the Rio Grande. Over one half of the men have died, or are in a dying condition, by diseases common to the wretched climate. Far harder was the lot of the poor fellows, who wasted away under the fell influence of pestilence than that of those who met with quick deaths on the battle-field. On the heads of the promoters of this unjust war rests a most fearful responsibility; for they are responsible for the deaths of the many thousand who have already fallen victims to the stern terrors of battle and pestilence.—*Louisville Journal.*

SABBATH WORK.

"The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Friday the 8th day of May."

"The American army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th of September—the battle commenced the next morning."

"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th of January."

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday, the 21st of February."

"The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to General Scott on Sunday, the 28th day of February."

"The battle of Sacramento was fought on Sunday, the 28th day of March."

"The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday, the 18th day of April."

VOLUNTEER FARE.—Every patriotic young man who has been to Mexico in search of glory, and 'to see the elephant,' complains of the miserable fare which the commissaries gave them. These inhospitable caterers are so anxious to make the proffits as large as possible, that their treatment of the volunteers reminds us of the old anecdote;—"John dont give Cousin Simmon's horses too many *oats*—you know they have *hay*." "Yeth thur," said John, moving towards the barn.—"And hark ye, John, don't give them too much *hay*—you know they have *oats*."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.—We observe a great disparity of opinion as to the recent letters of General Taylor, but have seen no occasion to change our own previously expressed opinions. Some of the Whig presses have been so much surprised at the letter published in Cincinnati, that they have pronounced it a forgery. We are not surprised at this, nor, indeed, at any thing. We observe that the New Orleans Delta mentions the receipt of a letter of similar import to that published in the Signal at Cincinnati.—We have no doubt of their authenticity, nor any of General Taylor's willingness to be a candidate for the Presidency, nor, indeed, of his election, if a candidate.—We hold it, however, to be the duty of General Taylor, at the proper time, to make known his opinions upon the great political question of the day. If they are Whig opinions, and he is a candidate, Whigs will vote for him, and if not, we presume they will give their suffrages to some man holding sentiments in common with themselves. As for the Loco Focos, they mistake their man if they suppose they can use, abuse, or mislead a common sense man like General Taylor, who has received little else than repeated injuries from the Administration. As to the politics of General Taylor, the last Louisville Journal says:

"Within the last three days, we have seen a letter from General Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally, and in so many words, that he is "A WHIG."

The editor of the Columbia, (Tenn.) Observer, who recently asserted that Gen. Pillow, while in that place a few weeks ago, declared Gen. Taylor to be a Whig, now reiterates the assertion still more strongly. He says:

We now again state that Gen. Pillow, while here, said (*asserted*, if that better suits the Beacon) that *General Taylor is a Whig*, and is well known to be so in the army. He said it to many; and we are authorized by some of Gen. Pillow's *nearest relatives*, to prove that he said it, by the use of their names, if it should become necessary.

A POLISH LEADER.

The New York Tribune says.

The bark Marcellus, which arrived at this port from Palermo on Thursday last, brought as passengers John Tysosowski, his wife and three children. This gentleman took a prominent part in the last unfortunate Polish Revolution, and indeed was the supreme Dictator when it was brought to a close. He resided in Cracow, where he was an advocate of some distinction, having completed his legal studies at Vienna. When his hopes of freeing his country failed, he fled to Dresden, the Capital of Saxony. He was demanded by the Austrian Government, but was not surrendered till after long negotiations, and when given it was stipulated that he should not be kept a prisoner.—He was accordingly banished to the United States, and in consideration of his written agreement not to return, the Government of Austria undertook to pay his passage over and to supply him with a certain sum of money on his arrival.—He is now gone to Washington to receive this from the Austrian embassador.

THE POPULAR DESIRE for PEACE.

Men of all parties are becoming tired of the existing war. The prestige of victory has passed away. It was natural, after so protracted a period of peace, that our people should be temporarily charmed by the clash of arms and the stirring details of sanguinary conflicts. But the "rapture of the fight" and the excitement engendered by the novelty of actual war have been succeeded by calm reflection upon the revolting evils which are the unavoidable accompanyment of open belligerency. The public heart no longer pants for bloody triumphs. The shouts of victory and the groans and agonies of the battle-field have ceased to gratify, the universal desire now is, not to hear of the further sanguinary triumphs of our invincible army, but of the cessation of hostilities and the amicable adjustment of our difficulties.—*Ev. Jour.*

The Sand between Vera Cruz and San Juan is over ankle deep, and the rays of the sun in mid-day are terrific. The result of this experiment upon raw recruits was the death of six men, who were sun struck, and the disabling of near one hundred and fifty more. At San Juan so many of the troops were used up that it was proposed to send them back to Santa Fe and establish a hospital there.

After consultation, and as there was adequate force to protect such a hospital, it was decided to send them back to Vera Cruz. The Vera Cruz Eagle of the 23d inst. says that some thirty of them had then reached there. In this encounter with the sun the poor soldiers had less chance than even Haskell's command at Cerro Gordo enjoyed.— N. O. Pic.

The Mississippi regiment of volunteers who covered themselves with glory at Buena Vista, have returned to New Orleans, their term of service having expired. One of the New Orleans papers says—"General Taylor was extremely affected, on bidding adieu to this gallant regiment. When the time arrived for their parting, and the men were filing past, almost choked with emotion, he exclaimed—"Go on, boys—go on—I can't speak. It was his intention to address them, on their return home, but the recollection of the trying scenes in which they had stood by each other, quite overpowered him.

It is said that Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia, who purchased the mansion of the late Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, is about to convert it into a manufactory of glass.

MAINE.

We learn from the Boston Atlas that the Legislature of Maine have passed a law by the provisions of which a plurality of votes will hereafter elect Representatives to Congress and county officers.—They have also passed, by the requisite constitution majority, an amendment of the present Constitution, providing for the election by a plurality of Governor and members of the State Legislature, both Senate and House. The former will take effect immediately. The latter will be submitted to the people at the election in September next, when it will probably be adopted. This will put an end to the numberless and vexatious trials without success to elect Representatives, and the application of the law to county officers will do away with the appointing power of the Governor, who has had the appointment of Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds, and Attorneys, in cases of non-election by the people.

A STRANGE FIRE.

On Saturday night last about nine o'clock, Mr. Isaac Harris shut up his office, Store and Cellar in Fifth street in the most careful manner, and a gentleman a next door neighbour, standing at the door, they conversed together a few minutes, and he left for home. About 10 o'clock the rain had penetrated into his cellar and overflooded a few old boards, on which he had his Lorisville Lume for retailing and set them on fire. The watchman and a few citizens, raised the alarm; and the same neighbour that he had left, kindly ran down to Mr. Harris's house and told him of the fire. He ran up with his young men and with the Watch and Firemen's aid the fire was soon put out without any other loss than about a bushel of lime and a few boards scarcely amounting to two dollars. From this our citizens may learn the danger from fire, even from lime and water, if left where the water can reach it. Mr. Harris is making a brick pavement in his cellar, to open and measure his lime on hereafter.—*Pittsburgh American.*

AN ARGUMENT WELL PUT.—A subscriber to the N. Y. Commercial, who had taken that paper for fourteen years, makes the following sensible remarks in a letter enclosing a remittance for another year's subscription:

"My means are small—but when I look around among my neighdours and see many smart intelligent men, who seem to take an interest in the welfare of their beloved country, and yet from false economy deny themselves and their families the pleasure of a newspaper I feel mortified and sorry on their account. I have been a constant reader of the N. Y. Spectator since 1833, and the longer I take it the more I like it:—to part with it would be like missing the company and conversation of a much valued friend."

THE PRESENT SULTAN OF TURKEY.—Abdul Medjid is much praised for his clemency and great love of justice mixt with mercy. Of twenty brothers who heard of his ascendance to the throne of their father Mahmood, he put only nineteen to death. To the other he gave not only life, but liberty.

His father Mahmood was no less renowned for his wisdom. He was exceedingly fond of cucumbers, a vegitable he cultivated with his own hands. Finding there had been a "poacher" among his vines, and suspecting that the culprit was among his pages, he ordered them, one by one to be disemboweled. Six were found to be innocent, but the autopsy of the seventh revealed the culprit. Mahmood was considered a Solomon.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but there is occasionally something new to be seen under the smoke—at least something claiming this character was observable this morning passing under our window. It was a small four-wheel carriage drawn by two buck goats and driven by a dumb boy. The goats were well harnessed and obeyed the bit like well broken ponies and the driver handled the "ribbons" like one well used to the "whip." It attracted no little attention from the loungers.—*Pittsburgh American.*

A GLORIOUS ACCESSION.—Among a number of emigrants arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, was an old man in the fifty-eighth year of his age, who had with him ten sons, four daughters, five daughters-in-law, three sons-in-law, twenty-eight grand children, and two great-grand-children. He was smoking his pipe quite leisurely, and seemed happy. They intend to locate themselves in the western country, and till the soil.

TWO MEN SHOT.—Two men, named John Burns and James Balf, were shot at Rochester, a few nights ago by Thomas Hisam. Burns died in a few hours.—Balf was dangerously wounded. It appears that the party contemplated an attack on the house of Hisam, who on their approach fired on them. He has been committed to answer for murder.

SODA COFFEE.

The flavor of coffee may be very much improved by adding forty or fifty grains of carbonate of sado to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. Senator from Alabama, was quite conspicious in the Presidential procession in New York, on Friday last.—Many in the crowd were heard to declare that President Polk was "the fattest man they ever did see."

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 75	
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 25	
Rye,	"	60 a 0 75	
Corn,	"	60 a 0 75	
Oats,	"	33 a 0 37	
Potatoes	"	62 a 0 75	
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00	
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75	
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00	
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5	
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9	
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50	
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7	0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 87 a 5 25	
Wheat	1 00 a 1 12	
Rye	45 a 48	
Corn	40 a 45	
Oats	28 a 30	
Barley,	35 a 40	
Bacon, hams, per lb	7 a 8	
Pork	00 a 00	
Lard,	7 a 8	
Tallow, rendered	8 a 00	
" rough	5 a 00	
Butter, in kegs,	8 a 10	
" roll,	11 a 12	
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7	
" Goshen,	00 a 10	
Apples green, per barrel,	1 25 a 3 00	
" dried per bushel,	50 a 56	
Peaches,	1 25 a 1 50	
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00	
" Neshannocks	70 a 75	
Seeds, Clover	3 62 a 3 75	
" Timothy	2 00 a 2 12	
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00	

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	¼	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¼	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	—	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far, bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Bank of Westminster	"

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY.
May 4. Somerset, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB BRANDT,
JOSIAH BRANDT,
june22-'47-6t Executors.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS,** which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Pet'y.
june30 1847.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THE ISSUES.

The issues to be tried at the ensuing State election are distinctly made, and therefore understood by all. They are such as were made before—such as have been involved in every election that has taken place within the last fourteen years—and their re-statement, to refresh the memories of the voters is all that is necessary to a just and proper decision.—However efforts are being made by the leaders of the Locofoco party to create newissues, the contest is still for principle. Nor can the people be so easily deceived as those leaders perhaps suppose. The famous "Kane Letter" of 1844 is yet fresh in their memory, and they will not permit themselves to be gulled a second time. The contest is not for men; it is simply one between the two political parties, in which one or the other must necessarily gain the ascendency.—The Whigs desire to limit the Executive offices to one term—to curtail the expenditures in the administration of Government, State and National—to protect our home industry against the capital of Europe, which has been brought in competition with it—and to have the public lands distributed among the States, for the benefit of the People. The Locofocos oppose all these measures They go to continue men in office as long as the constitution allows them—they support their office holders, though aware that they are squandering the people's moneys—they try to break down our mechanics and manufacturers, by admitting foreign fabrics almost duty free—and they oppose the distribution of the public lands, because the control which the General Government has over them enables the Executive to dispense a heavy patronage amongst his favorites.

These are all questions which the people understand, and they will decide upon them as they think is right and for the interests of the State and the Nation, though a score of "Kane Letters" or other similar tricks should be attempted again by the Locofoco leaders.

At their Old Tricks Again.

We learn from the Harrisburgh Telegraph that the "Pennsylvanian," a Locofoco paper published in Philadelphia and under the control of the office holders, has given to the public a letter purporting to have been written by General Irvin in Nov. 1839, in which something is said about his (Gen. Irvin's) contributions to meeting houses, &c., and an appeal made to the person to whom it purports to have been addressed to exert his influence in favor of Gen. Irvin in the then coming election. This letter is pronounced to be a FORGERY; and that it is so, is evident from the fact that no election was pending in November 1839. The Telegraph very correctly remarks: "If the Locofoco cause is so low that the infamy of forgery has to be added to that of slander and falsehood, it is high time that,the eyes of the honest and conscientious portion of that party are opened to it." The letter will in all probability be extensively copied by the Locofoco papers throughout the State.

For some weeks past, says the National Intelligencer, the Pension office has been visited by a great many persons residing near the seat of Goverment, who have demanded immediate attention to their claims. To give these persons a preference to those living at a distance would be unjust; therefore, to obviate such demands, the Commissioner of Pensions has directed the Washington "Union" to give notice, that they have renewed the regulations of former years, and that all claims for pensions or bounties will be attended to, although there may be some little delay on account of the increased business, in regular order as they are received at the office, and assures all that are interested that no preference will be given.

GEN. TAYLOR.—A story is now going the rounds of a portion of the press, that Gen. Taylor has resolved upon resigning his commission in the army next fall, unless he can obtain a brief furlough from his present command; in contradiction of which the NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL says, "that it has authority to be relied upon, "next to the old General's word of mouth, "that he will not under any circumstances resign his command of the army "while the war lasts, but that he will on "the 1st of September next ask leave of "absence for a short time to pay some attention to his private affairs, which "have been much neglected by his long "absence in Mexico."

REVULSION IN THE CORN TRADE.—The Journal of Commerce says:

"The price of corn (maize) is now so different from the expectaion of the owners far West, that the charges are more than the article is worth. Large parcels of corn and some other produce have been abandoned to the forwarders, and many cargoes the consignees would sell for the charges. The original purchase money is therefore a total loss, and, where the owners are able, they will suffer a still further loss."

The Editor of the Nashville Union, who declared that, "so long as the present tariff remains undisturbed, the price of provisions must remain high," can, perhaps, explain to the corn-growers of Tennessee how this fall was occasioned.—The new tariff is in successful operation, so the Locofocos tell us, and, in the same breath, they say that farm produce, sent here for a foreign market, is a dead loss to the Western sender, and that, if he is able, he will have to pay something besides. This looks like being obliged to pay for being hanged. Under the old tariff, we know, the farmers got something for their corn, but under the new law the free-traders say it is worse than nothing to the Western owner.—N. Y. Express.

BUTTER IN VEGETABLES AND GRAINS.—A physician in New York says, in a communication to the Journal of Commerce, by the aid of analysis, it has been ascertained that butter in a pure state is combined in all, or nearly all, grapes, seeds and grains. Out of one hundred weight of Indian corn meal, for instance, a good chemist can extract from eight to ten pounds of butter. It has furthermore been proved, that butter obtained from the cream of milk, is not animal secretions, but that it previously existed, in the pure and original state, in the hay or food of the cow; and a skilful chemist can make more butter out of one hundred weight of hay than a cow can, as the cow must appropriate a considerable share of it for the uses and necessities of her organization. Give a cow a hundred pounds of hay, and she will render back eight pounds of butter, but an expert chemist can realize twelve or thirteen pounds out of it."

If this be true, hay can be turned to a better profit than at selling it at even the present high prices. We may soon expect to see a chemical butter establishment organized, with its president and directors, &c. Truly we live in a wonderful age for scientific researches and discoveries. There can be no danger of having rancid butter, when it can be turned out fresh from a handful of hay every morning.—Lanc Ex.

☞The greatest advantage that will most likely result from the above discovery is that of corn cakes BUTTERING THEMSELVES. Ten pounds of butter in 100 lbs. meal will make the cakes GREASY enough, we should think, to make them go down!

The Weekly National Intelligencer has been enlarged to double its usual size, and now comprises 8 folio pages. The subscription price of the Intelligencer is $3 per year in advance, or $2 for the long, or $1 for the short session of Congress.—Persons desirous of having a good political Journal, should by all means take the Intelligencer, as it is one of the best papers now published, and one upon which you can rely.

We see it stated that a THIRD Locofoco Convention was held in the Sixth Congressional District in Indiana, in the latter part of June, at which JOHN W. DAVIS resigned his claims to the nomination in favor of Mr. CASS, for the sake of harmony; but his friends would not submit to it, and the consequence was that no nomination was made, and there is as much disunion among THE PARTY as ever. A FOURTH Convention and a new candidate are talked of.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

A special election for two representatives in Congress, from districts which failed to make a choice at the regular election in March last, took place in the State of NEW HAMPSHIRE on Thursday. The result is stated in the subjoined correspondence:

BOSTON, JULY 9, 1847.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I have just come from the first Congressional district in New Hampshire, where the Whigs and their allies have just elected AMOS TUCK by 2,000 majority; and I have just learned from our obliging and enterprising friends of the Boston Atlas that we have probably elected General WILSON in the third district. His gain in eight towns in Hillsborough is 1,000 votes: his own county (Cheshire) will certainly do better than last spring, so that I look upon his election as certain. Is not this "glory enough for one day?" The estimate of the Union put them both down as sure for the Democrats. For the first time for eighteen years the Whigs of New Hampshire have now a voice in the House of representatives; and now the representation of the State in both the House and Senate is equally divided. Yours, &c.

CONFIRMATION.

Atlas Office, Boston, Friday, 10 P.M.

Our Express is in. TUCK'S majority will be about 2,000 and Gen. WILSON'S from 300 to 600. His majority in forty-three towns is 756. His gain in the same towns being 2,745. The nine towns to hear from may reduce his majority 250, not more.—Nat. Int.

COMING OUT!—SAMUEL SMALLWOOD, Esq., a distinguished "Democrat" of Washington, North Carolina, having proclaimed his purpose to vote for Mr. R. S. Donnell, the Whig candidate for Congress in that district, has been warmly assailed by the Locofoco paper published in Newbern. From Mr. Smallwood's reply to one of these assaults we make this extract:

"I did say that I would vote for Mr. Donnell. I say so now; and shall not fail my word. My reasons are briefly these: I know Mr. D. to be 'honest, capable, and faithful;' and I believe that the administration of the country, in the hands of Mr. Polk, has become so corrupt, that unless men are elected to Congress who will endeavor to bring the Government back to its ancient purity, there will speedily be an end to our boasted liberty; and I am pleased that in this view I am sustained by such Democrats as Senators Calhoun and Butler, of South Carolina; Yulee and Westcott, of Florida, and the Hon. W. H. Haywood, late Senator from North Carolina, and by a host of honest Democrats throughout the country, as the late elections show most conclusively.

"Would to God there were more such statesmen and patriots in the Democratic party as Mr. Calhoun, and a less number of small men, like Polk, elevated to high stations. Then the country would not be suffering under this terrible scourge of war, and Democracy would be disgraced with no such motto on its banner as 'to the victors belong the spoils.' I voted, it is true, for Mr. Polk, but I deeply regret it; and I solemnly believe that nine-tenths of those who voted as I did regret it too."

IMPIOUS PRESUMPTION.—The *York Gazette* of last week contained in its columns a letter written, says the editor, by "one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which occurred the following passage respecting the war, printed in capital letters, just as we copy it:

You think the war a 'horrid butchery.' I think IT THE GLORIOUS EXECUTION OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS MISSION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE, AND RAISE UP FROM ANARCHY AND DEGRADATION A MOST IGNORANT, INDOLENT, WICKED AND UNHAPPY PEOPLE! It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated—the wicked to be cut off—the well-disposed to be regenerated and reject d."

Who made known to this writer the Divine counsel? Who communicated to him "the will of God?" Have we prophets in these days, and is Saul also among them? Are the other pleas for this 'horrid butchery' to be abandoned, and are we now to take the ground that we are the commissioned agents to execute the decrees of the Almighty, and, by a baptism of fire, wounds, and death, to manifest his gospel of peace on earth and good will to man to "the ignorant, wicked, indolent, and unhappy" Mexicans? Is this Christianity, or is it not rather the spirit of Mohammedanism which propogated the religion of its false prophet at the point of the scimetar?—*York Repub.*

HARD PUSHED.

Some of the Locofoco papers are so badly off to find something to say in favor Mr. Shunk, that the Carlisle *Volunteer*, in order to assist them and itself in the difficulty, has been compelled to call in the aid of the famous Mrs. ANNE ROYAL, and very gravely quotes the following from one of her tirades of mingled gross abuse and purchased praise published in 1829:

"It would seem the taste of the Assembly centered in the person of its clerk. The clerk of the house is the pride of the Susquehanna, and beyond question, the most perfect model of manliness in the State, or perhaps in America. He is about six feet, five or six inches high, with clear made limbs, perfect symmetry, young, pleasing in his manners, handsomely featured, and his gait easy and graceful; his name is Francis R. Shunk, Esq."

It would be satisfactory to know *how much* that puff cost "the perfect model of manliness." No wonder he is "poor," as his friends allege if he lavished the $70,000 which he has received from the State upon such subjects as Mrs. ANNE ROYAL!—We do not know how the Carlisle Volunteer could have published a more biting satire upon Mr. Shunk, than to copy the foregoing piece of fulsome and ridiculous "flummery" from such a notorious old hag, who either vituperated like a fish-woman, or, if well paid, fawned like a sycophant.

DECLINATION.

Mr. Hawkins, nominated by the loco, foco convention of the 30th of June for the State Senate, did not hear of the honor conferred on him until July 3d. The news coming thus by some very slow coach, brings favors only to be declined. Mr. Hawkins it seems, has no ambition of the empty honor intended by running him against Mr. Darsie, and by a note published in the Post this morning, he declines leading so forlorn a party.—*Pitt. American.*

TENNESEE.—We see it stated that Col. Haskell (who has just annihilated Gen. Pillow,) is to be the Whig candidate for Congress, in the 11th district of Tennesee, last represented by Hon. Milton Brown, Whig, who has declined a re-election.—This district gave Mr. Clay 2300 majority in 1844,

Eight companies of the new volunteers from Indiana arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant, on their way to the seat of war. They arrived in seperate detachments of four companies each, one commanded by Col. GORMAN, and the other by Lieut. Col. DUMONT.

HENRY CLAY.

As time passes on (eloquently and justly remarks the New Orleans "National") the people look to Mr. CLAY with increased affection. The feelings of the nation are yet to be wrought up to a higher pitch of intensity at the name of *the Sage of Ashland* than it has ever yet experienced. In permitting his defeat for President, they dimmed not the lustre of his fame; but they did an injustice to themselves and to their country which will be felt by generations yet unborn.—The time will come when Mr. Clay will be of history. His name then will stand out from among his contemporary statesmen as does the Alps from among the surrounding mountains. Thousands of the gallant whigs who supported him will sleep in the patriot's grave, but there will be living gray-haired patriarchs, who are now known as the 'Young Whigs of '44;' they will sit by the hearthstone and refer to those stirring times, and they will be honored and loved, because they were the friends of Mr. CLAY, and stood by his side in the memorable and, as then will be considered, the singular contest in which he met his defeat. It is a legacy of love of country to leave behind them, possessed by all who can be referred to in the future as the political friends of HENRY CLAY.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—The Secretary of War has made another requisition on Louisiana. The one last received by Governor JOHNSON is for two companies of mounted gunmen. The scene of their duty is to be Vera Cruz and its environs.

The Screw Dock, at Baltimore, gave way with a considerable crash on Monday last. It will take $25,000 to restore it to its original state.

One million of dollars, in gold, arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult, for the use of government.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Armstrong & Hume, in the Foundry Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES M. HUME.

June 28, 1847

N. B. The business will be carried on hereafter by Armstrong & Co., who hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. july20-'47-3t

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Somerset Borough are desirous to employ **three** persons as teachers of Common Schools in said borough. The schools to commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1847.

By order of the Board of Directors,
july13 A. J. OGLE, Sec.

Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon.
july13 JOHN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the **10th day of September next,** to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.
july 13-1847-2m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS,

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
june15-'47

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, about the 6th day of June last, a Black Mare with a small star in the forehead, supposed to be about 12 years old, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

July 6-47. PETER SAYLOR, Jr.

To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.
june15-'47

IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs. JONATHAN ROW.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz:

A piece or parcel of land lying in Stonycreek township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

TEN ACRES,

more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it. It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

TERMS—will be made known on day of sale, by

ALEXANDER HUNTER
July 6-47. Assignee of Geo. Brandt.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain messuage, plantation, or

Tract of Land,

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpenning, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

TERMS—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without Interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,
July 6-47-3t. Trustee.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

JURY LIST, For August Term, 184

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.

Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.

Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.

Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.

Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.

Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.

Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.

Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.

Stonycreek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.

Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.

Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younkin.

Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.

Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.

Greenville township,
Jeremiah Glodfelty.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.

Berlin borough,
George Heffley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.

Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.

Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

TO PARENTS.

Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a certain and speedy cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbis, Summer Complaints with children, and all derangements of the stomach or bowels, caused by imprudence or error in diet. It has effected cures in the worst cases of these complaints—even where hope had fled—snatched a tender infant from an early grave, and called forth the acclamation, "it has saved the child." The proprietor of this medicine begs leave to state—it is something which he has used extensively in private practice for a number of years, and believes that he has saved many lives by its timely use. Every person afflicted with these complaints are invited to try one bottle of it, which is warranted to give relief. Pamphlets containing full directions and certificates of cures accompanying each bottle.

Prepared only at No 8, South Third steet, Philadelphia.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Shaftbury, Bennington co, Vt. Aug 4 '40

Dr Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your hair tonic, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev Dr Babcock, and Rev I. Fletcher. I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional with my family in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I, however commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fide head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catchpenny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."

J W SAWYER,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by

may11 S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at

may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller. Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

May 25, 1847.

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, L. S. in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges there of,

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business&excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising ont of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars & forty-two cts. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,

May 25, 1847. Clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM H. PICKING.

June 1, 1847. Clerk.

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skillful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at

may4 McCREERY'S.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Michael Ray, late of Jenner township deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Shade township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM BRUBAKER,

June 15, 1847. Adm'r.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of

may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal represent atives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

May 25, 1847. Clerk.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

May 25, 1847. clerk.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

may4 WM. McCREERY.

ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in & for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if anythey have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,

May, 25, 1847. clerk.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at

may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

June 1, 1847. Clerk.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs.

june8-,47 MON GEBHART.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Dively, late of Southampton township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd. on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL ELRICK,

June 15, 1847. Adm'r

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of Msy A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating,

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence. Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fea of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same according to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommadate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G, C, BLACK.

From New York City.

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE.

No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,

HENRY W. FOOTE.

Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville.
Michael Sipe, Somerset township.
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co, Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.